6: Kirchhoff--33 [2] U-4 (no date) 1895 Formosans
116, 244

The fine thin oil of the peanut is used for household purposes only where it is obtained; but what is left after extraction of the oil is sold in large quantities in Amoy and Futschau as food for cattle, in the form of cakes, or as a fertilizer.

9: Yamasaki--232 [4] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 244, 311

Sweet potatoes (Ipomea batatas Lam.) are one of the inhabitants' most important articles of diet for both the Chinese and the natives, and they are to be found growing on the island, wherever it is inhabited. In the mountain regions, as in Musha on the Dakusui-kei, which is inhabited by the wild aborigines, I have also seen fields of sweet potatoes on the rather steep slopes. There is also a double harvest in the western plain.

243 resources. Since rice cultivation and
244 harvesting takes about four months and sugar cane takes anywhere from fifteen to seventeen months before it can be harvested, rice has gradually taken the lead. Competition for land is especially keen in the area near Taichung, where paddy fields can be used either for the cultivation of rice or of sugar cane.

243 There are four main types of rice grown on Formosa -- Ponlai rice, native rice, upland rice, and glutenous rice -- and many varieties. Ponlai rice was introduced in Formosa during the Japanese occupation because it suited the tastes of the Japanese. It remains the most popular type of rice cultivated on the island because it has a high yield and good milling quality. Ponlai rice accounts for approximately 55 per cent of current rice production.

B. Production of Sweet Potatoes

244 Sweet potatoes are the second most important food stuff produced on Formosa. They are a staple of diet and are also used as raw material for alcohol and yeast as well as for hog feed. The major part of the annual
251 crop of sweet potatoes is sun-dried to produce chips which can be stored with minimum waste.

each year to meet emergencies and maintain a stable market price.

Vegetables: Taipei, with a population of nearly 700,000 as of late 1955 consumes more vegetables (as well as other commodities) than other cities on the island. Vegetables for the city are produced in its suburban areas and in the regions of Taichung and Changhua during spring and winter. Yilan also supplies a sizable quantity of vegetables to Taipei (about 3,000 metric tons a year). Producers in the vicinity of Taipei sell vegetables directly to consumers or to local vegetable traders who sell to city dealers. In areas at a greater distance from the consumer, local vegetable traders sell to sales-agents, who sell to retailers at 6 per cent commission. The retailers clean and grade the vegetables before offering them to the public.

Salt: The Taiwan Salt Works, the sole producer of salt in Formosa, supplies salt directly to industrial consumers. The supply to general consumers is controlled by the Provincial Food Bureau, which has offices near railroad stations in the vicinity of the salt fields. The allotment of salt to licensed wholesalers is governed by directives from the Provincial Food Bureau.